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REPORT

On the Sandy and Beaver Canal, by
E. H. GILL, Engineer.

To the President and Directors of the
Sandy and Beaver Canal Company:
Gentlemen—

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to lay before you the following Report of the present state of the work under my direction:

During the past summer the whole line has been minutely traced, with a view to a permanent location; by this survey the total extent of canal has been diminished three miles; or the distance from the Ohio River, at the mouth of Little Beaver creek, to the western termination at the Ohio Canal, by the recent examination and location will not exceed 734 miles. The eastern division of the canal, extending from the Ohio River to a point two miles west of New Lisbon, embraces a distance of about 27 miles, of which 17 miles are 'slack water,' for this description of improvement, the stream is exceedingly well adapted; the valley being narrow, and the banks bold and prominent, affording numerous and eligible sites for the locks and dams, and an abundance of good materials for their formation. The summit or middle division is about 144 miles in extent; and the western division, terminating at the Ohio Canal, about 32 miles. The latter division extends through a country affording the greatest facilities for constructing a cheap and permanent improvement. The valley of the creek is broad, and has nearly a uniform declivity from its source to its confluence with the Tuscarawas. On the Eastern division the lockage is 464 feet and on the western 205, constituting in all 669 feet.

In locating the western division, the level has been kept up from William's Mill Dam to debouch into the Ohio Canal at the flourishing town of Bolivar, by which arrangement an excellent water power is secured to the Company, affording a head and fall of 26 feet; the owners of the property at the site selected for using the water have liberally ceded to the Company 10 acres of very valuable land for that purpose. Sandy creek, at that point, will yield a sufficiency of water independent of the requisite supply for the canal, at all times to work twenty, and for eight months in the year fifty pair of millstones. This power may reasonably be estimated as worth \$5,000 per annum. Many other valuable sites for hydraulic purposes have been created or purchased along the route, which in conjunction with the one above mentioned, will probably afford the Company a revenue of \$7,000 per year.

On the eastern division of the line 40 sections or 244 miles of the canal, 13 dams and 46 locks are now under contract; on the middle division, 21 sections or 11 miles, including the tunnels and reservoir mounds on the west fork of Little Beaver creek and Cold Run; and on the western division 28 sections or 14 miles 11 locks one dam, and the aqueduct over the Tuscarawas river, constituting in all 494 miles of Canal, 14 dams, 57 locks, one aqueduct and two reservoir mounds, now under contract.

The work has been prosecuted in most cases with energy, and is now in a great state of forwardness than could reasonably have been anticipated, considering that the season was far advanced when it was commenced. About 34 sections or 17 miles of canal are now completed and likewise the mason work of two locks & 144,000 cubic yards of excavation removed from the summit deep cuts: dam No. 2 on the western division will probably be completed next week. The foundation of five other locks and two dams are laid, and 1,500 perches of wall built, and a large quantity of stones, and other materials for the construction of locks and dams, are prepared and on the ground, and I have no doubt all the work now under contract excepting the tunnels and aqueduct will be finished in the approaching year.

The work placed under contract is in most instances in the hands of responsible and efficient men, and has been taken on terms exceedingly favorable to the company.

There is at the present period on the line a force equivalent to 2,100 men; the cost of the locks which are built in the most durable manner of cut sand stone, will not exceed \$700 per foot lift, being about 30 per cent below the ordinary cost elsewhere; the cost of the dams, which are in most instances 14 feet high, will average about 23 dollars per foot linear across the stream, and the canal exclusive of locks and dams, generally from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per mile.

A contract has been entered into for furnishing the remainder of the hydraulic cement: it is found in abundance contiguous to the line; the quality is equal to any I have seen, and the cost extremely moderate.

The contract for excavating the tunnel approaches, has been taken by energetic and persevering contractors on reasonable terms, the former not exceeding the estimates this work is to be completed by May 1837. As much has been stated in relation to the adequacy of the supply of water on the summit, it may be proper to remark, that during the past season I commenced, and have continued a series of minute examinations of the

most prominent streams relied on for a supply. These examinations have thus far fully corroborated the truth of the statements and calculations embraced in the report made you last autumn by Mr. Haze and myself. I feel fully satisfied that with the aid of the reservoirs that can be constructed on the summit at a moderate cost compared with their utility, a much larger quantity of water may be introduced into the summit and its dependent levels, than will be requisite for the transit of the immense trade that is destined to seek a market through its channel.

The reservoirs now under contract will contain as follows: West fork reservoir 130,000,000 of cubic feet, area 350 acres; Cold Run Reservoir 88,000,000 of cubic feet, area 250 acres; in addition to which it is proposed to elevate the banks of the canal so as to obtain one foot in depth of available water, and flood several pieces of low ground on its northern or upper side amounting in all to about 150 acres, which when full will furnish about 6,500,000 of cubic feet, making in the aggregate from these sources alone an available supply of 224,500,000 cubic feet of water, a demand on which may be requisite in a dry season for a period of 100 days. By calculation it will be perceived these reservoirs will afford for that period 2,245,000 cubic feet of water per day, equivalent to a discharge of 1550 cubic feet per minute; if to this sum is added the minimum natural flow of water on the summit as reported to you last autumn, (558 cubic feet per minute,) it will be observed that the flow of available water in a dry period will amount to 2117 cubic feet per minute, or sufficient after deducting all that the nature of the soil and climate will require for leakage, filtration and evaporation, for the passage of 185 boats per day.

The West Fork and Cold Run reservoirs are about one mile apart: when filled, the surface of the water in each will occupy the same plane, or be elevated to the same height: it is designed to have a feeder extending from one to the other, so that the surplus water in one can be admitted into the other, if required. A large waste weir is to be constructed on this feeder for the purpose of discharging the waste water when both reservoirs are full. This water when thus discharged, is conducted into the reservoir on the summit level. The two first mentioned reservoirs will receive the drainage of 24 square miles of country; the summit, the drainage of 80 square miles. The usual depth of rain that falls in this section of country can, I am informed, with safety be premised at 36 inches per annum, or equal to a column of that height being 83,635,000 cubic feet on a square mile, and on 24 square miles 2,007,244,800 cubic feet annually. From experiments made on a large scale elsewhere for practical purposes, it has been ascertained conclusively, that 75 per cent, of the rain that falls can be laid up in reservoirs. From this data it will be observed, that the three reservoirs above alluded to may be filled seven times per year. This exhibit will probably satisfy the most sceptical as to the adequacy of the supply of water.

As to the immensity of the trade that will wind its way through the Sandy and Beaver canal to an eastern market I believe there has never been surmised a doubt: a glance at the map will prove conclusively that a very large portion of the produce of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio; which are rapidly increasing in population and wealth, must be wafted through it. The business of that section of country is now to a great extent accommodated by the New York improvements, but the completion of the Sandy and Beaver canal will secure to it a safer transit to and from the seaboard, much shorter, and navigable six weeks earlier in the spring and three later in the fall than the one now traversed, being sufficient inducements to secure it. What the extent of that trade will be time alone can develop. On the Erie and Champlain canals, a very large portion of the business done on the first of which is derived from the country above mentioned, there have been received in tolls in 1829 \$759,055, 1830 \$1,032,476, 1831 \$1,194,610, 1832 \$1,196,008, 1833 \$1,324,421, 1834 \$1,292,955; and there is no doubt that the business of this year will very greatly exceed the last. On the Ohio canal there was collected in 1832 \$82,867, 1833 \$136,920, 1834 \$151,287, and the amount of tolls received the present year at some of the collectors offices exhibits an increase of forty-five per cent over the last.

When the canal or rail road authorized by an act from the legislature of this State at their last session, to be constructed from the western termination of the Sandy and Beaver canal to the Miami canal near the mouth of the Auglaize river shall have been completed, it must add immense revenue to your work, as it, in connexion with the Wabash and Erie canal through Indiana, and the contemplated rail road through Illinois to the Mississippi river will constitute a continuous chain of internal improvement, extending westerly from the Sandy and Beaver canal 500 miles, and from Philadelphia 1000 into the rich and fertile regions of the west.

The following synopsis of the distance the trade of the country situated west & south west of the Sandy and Beaver ca-

nal would have to travel from the western termination of that work, in order to reach a market by the various routes now afforded it, or about to be, will fully justify the conclusion that it must seek a passage through it:

Distance by the Ohio Canal, Lake Erie New York Canal and Hudson River to New York.

From the Sandy and Beaver canal to Cleveland, 80 miles.
From Cleveland to Buffalo, 200 "
From Buffalo to New York, 515 "

Total 795 "

Distance by the Ohio and Mahoning Canals and Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road to Philadelphia.

From Bolivar to Akron, 42 miles
From Akron to Beavertown, 114 "
From Beavertown to Pittsburgh, 28 "
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, 394 "

Total, 578 "

Distance by the Sandy and Beaver Canal and Pennsylvania improvements to Philadelphia.

From Bolivar to Beavertown, 874 miles.
From Beavertown to Pittsburgh, 28 "
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, 394 "

Total, 5094 "

From the rapid increase in business on the New York and Ohio Canals it is to be presumed that when the Sandy and Beaver canal shall have been finished, the tolls on the Ohio canal will at least amount to \$400,000 per annum; and from the foregoing facts and statements it is to be inferred, that two thirds of that trade will pass through the Sandy and Beaver canal, which would neat the holders of stock in that work, at the rate charged on the Ohio canal, an income of at least \$60,000 the first season. * If to this sum is added the amount that may be anticipated from the liberal grant contained in the amended charter,† which cannot fall short of \$150,000, the company will receive, in the first year after the work is finished, \$210,000 in tolls—Independent of the large business that may be expected from the country west and north west of the termination of their work—presenting the novel result of a canal yielding seventeen per cent on its entire cost the first year after its completion.

All which is respectfully submitted.
E. H. GILL, Chief Engineer.
Sandy and Beaver Canal Co.
New Lisbon, O. Nov. 11, 1835.

* This estimate may seem large, but it must be kept in mind that the Sandy and Beaver canal will constitute a connecting link between two large and important works, (the Ohio canal and Pennsylvania improvements) now completed; consequently it has not, like other canals, to wait the growth of business.

† The amended charter secures to the Sandy and Beaver canal company all the tolls collected on the Ohio canal from boats that have passed through the Sandy and Beaver canal for seven years after its completion.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle. THE SLANG KLIP.

In the good old times when Derick Vandeburg, a Dutch burgher, arrived from Holland; and landed with his sturdy family at the Apotheke, his together with one or two friendly families, were the sole residents and owners of the new populous town then a wild wood, save a few acres which were gradually cleared, and some small spots of low land or swales where the provender was obtained for the cattle to preserve them during the long and inclement winter. Derick, by tradition, was the very picture of the genius of his nation, he was short and thick, with a short neck, and a large round head, covered from view, till sleeping, with his hat, in the band of which was twisted the stem of one pipe, while in his mouth rested the tube of another, which after due performance, was exchanged for the first and assumed its place in the said hat-band until called for. The pipe that was filled and lighted before Derick was dressed (for this was the first thing after rising) was not laid aside but for the meals, for the remainder of the day. It was the common practice of many families to procure a couch, which was used to call the men to meals, but in Derick's this had been a useless appendage for at least three centuries, and although they retained one which had descended as an heirloom to the family, yet it was elevated on a pole some twenty feet high before the door, in which a little twittering wren had reared her annual progeny for several years.

The place where Derick was at work could never be mistaken; for whether it was in clearing or in forest there rose above the grass, or the trees as the case might be, the graceful curl which ever floated like a pearly cloud over the head of Derick. He was tracked by the smoke of his pipe,—

But this is neither here nor there to the story—Derick's wife, Katreenche was a stout and substantial housewife. Instead of wasting her time in trilling the piano and mincing along like a Turk's wife, veiled from the sun, she rose with the lark, rolled her sleeves to her elbows, did up her work by three o'clock, and was then ready to take one of the younger boys and start to the woods, or river shore, for black berries, &c. It so happened one beautiful afternoon when these fruits were in season, that after putting every thing in order, Katreenche called her son Hans to pitch the basket and follow to the woods, to see what they could find. After wandering for some time and not meeting with the success they expected, they came in sight of the river. They had been following down a ravine which ran south east to the river; and now turned an angle to the left and gained higher ground in an open space, where a full sight of the Hudson burst at once upon them. There was not a cloud in the sky, nor a breath of air to ruffle the sleeping waves of the lordly river. There it lay, a smooth emerald mirror throwing back on the eye the dazzling reflection of the burning sun, which yet stood high in the western heaven. Rude and unpolished as they were, both mother and son were charmed with the sight. Every thing around was in repose; and they lingered long to gaze on the beauty of all before them. They insensibly gained a rock on the immediate shore—now, the insect began to stretch its tiny & transparent wing in the silver light and now, the declining sun began to pencil a back ground of gold and vermilion, to relieve to tops of the forest on the western shore.

"Oh! mom!" shrieked Hans, in an agony of fright, for the shriek came startling upon her ear, "I am kilt! I am kilt!" She turned and saw one limb of her child in the folds of a huge black snake—he had trodden upon it and it coiled itself around his limb like the strands of a cable. The boy retained his foot upon its head, though without shoes; but the serpent was now wound so tightly around his limb that the extrication of its head was momentarily to be apprehended. "Your kille, Hans," said the mother—the boy pointed to his pocket, for the tug was heavy with the serpent, and could not procure it. Quicker than thought, the mother plunged the knife through the folds of the reptile; and it fell seared and bleeding to the ground. Now we are safe, she exclaimed, relieved from her apprehensions for the moment. "Safe!" shouted Hans, look ye dare, mom, and he pointed his finger to a rock not many yards before them and there in one shining, black, and living mass, crept, curled and hissed a thousand like reptiles, their scaly folds glistening in the sun; they covered the face of the rock—they hung knotted in folds amid the surrounding shrubbery—they twined in the bushes—they rattled the loose stones. Their first impulse was to fly, but where? they were surrounded by a living mass, glancing their bright eyes in the sun, and darting out their forked and fiery tongues. A modern lady would have fainted, but not so with the mother of Hans. They maintained a point of a rock, rather apart from the reptiles, and they stood their ground. They were not, however, doomed to a long imprisonment; with the setting sun the snakes disappeared whistling and drawing their long folds into the clefts of the rocks.—They were about to depart from so uninviting a neighbourhood when their attention was arrested by the sound of oars, and as they looked through the twilight, they discovered a steady red light, moving from the west, immediately across the waters towards them. On it came—quick, quick, quicker—till it literally shot over the unruffled face of the river, it approached the shore and paused—and then by that red and glaring light they saw a boat, dark yet transparent, for the waves shone through it, and there sat in its stern a dark figure, and it moved not; but over it fell the red and sickly glare of the unearthly light, and they saw a body and arms, but it was without a head, and while they gazed the light flared high and fierce, the figure raised from between its knees, a head, and its fingers were in its matted locks; a livid paleness was on the bloody cheek, the mouth was foaming with contortions, and the eyes glared like balls of fire, and protruded from their sockets, and there rose from its blanched lips on the evening air, a howl, long, loud, and appalling, and the whole vanished in a flash of fire.

Hans' hair shot up so quickly, that his cap was thrown some ten feet in the air, and was never seen more, and they sprang from the rock for their dwelling to which they ran, Hans crying, "Mom; I am kilt! I am kilt!" That rock which witnessed the adventure of the snakes and the demon, was then called the SLANG KLIP—in plain English SNAKE ROCK.

ARKANSAS.—The opinion of the Attorney General in the case of Arkansas, is published in the National Intelligencer of December 7. The subjoined extract is all that we have room for, it contains the conclusion of the Attorney General on the question submitted for his consideration and it will be perceived it bears with equal force upon Michigan:—[Genius of Liberty.

"No law has yet been passed by Congress which, either expressly or impliedly, give the people of Arkansas the authority to form a state Government. For the reasons above stated, I am, therefore, of opinion that the inhabitants of that Territory have not at present, and that they cannot acquire, otherwise than by an act of Congress, the right to form such a Government.

But I am not prepared to say that all the proceedings on this subject, on the part of the citizens of Arkansas, will be illegal. They undoubtedly possess the ordinary privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. Among these is the right of the people "peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for the redress of grievances." In the exercise of this right, the inhabitants of Arkansas may peaceably meet together in primary assemblies, for the purpose of petitioning Congress to abrogate the Territorial Government, and to admit them into the Union as an independent State. The particular form which they may give to their petition cannot be material so long as they confine themselves to the mere right of petitioning, and conduct all their proceedings in a peaceable manner. And as the power of Congress over the whole subject is plenary & unlimited they may accept any constitution however framed, which in their judgment meets the sense of the people to be affected by it. If, therefore, the citizens of Arkansas think proper to accompany their petition by a written constitution formed and agreed on by their primary assemblies, or by a Convention of delegates chosen by such assemblies, I perceive no legal objection to their power to do so, nor to any measures which may be taken to collect the sense of the people in respect to it; provided, always that such measures be commenced and prosecuted in a peaceable manner, in strict subordination to the existing Territorial Government, and in entire subservience to the power of Congress to adopt, reject or disregard them, at pleasure.

It is, however, very obvious that all measures commenced and prosecuted with a design to subvert the Territorial Government, and to establish and put in force, in its place, a new Government, without the consent of Congress will be unlawful. The laws establishing the Territorial Government must continue in force until abrogated by Congress, and, in the mean time, it will be the duty of the Governor, and all the other territorial officers, as well as of the President, to take care that they are faithfully executed."

An Honorable Pledge.—During the consular sway of Napoleon, in France, and when the conspirators were in full force, there lived in one of the provinces of the south a very aged man, who exercised the profession of a tailor, and had twelve sons, all of whom served in the armies of Napoleon. They having one day obtained leave of absence from their regiments made use of the opportunity to go and visit their aged parent, but on their arrival were shocked to find that he was so reduced in circumstances as to be in want of food. "No bread!" exclaimed one of them—"the man who has given twelve conscripts to his country! we must procure him sustenance—yet how? We are ourselves destitute." "Is there no pawnbroker in the neighborhood?" exclaimed the youngest, who placed great confidence in the compassion of human beings as well as reliance of his Creator.—"Pawnbroker! what good would that do? we have nothing to pledge?" You shall see brother. Our father is known to be an honest citizen, who has exercised his trade long enough, and being destitute of bread, that is sufficient proof of his integrity. We also have all served during several years, and no one can cast the slightest imputation on our honor. Let us pawn this 'honor'—certainly there will be some who will willingly lend us fifty louis on such a pledge!—This idea was immediately approved of; and the twelve brothers wrote and signed on the spot the following billet:—

Twelve Frenchmen (sons of a tailor, who at the age of near 90 years, is fallen into the deepest poverty,) all zealous in the service of their country requests from the pawnbroking establishment the loan of 50 louis d'ors, to assist an unfortunate father. As security for the payment we pledge our 'honor,' and promise to repay the said sum within the space of one year."

The billet was brought to the money office where the benevolent directors immediately counted out the 50 louis asked for, and tore the obligation in pieces. Pledging themselves at the same time to provide for the old man so long as he lived,

From the New England Galaxy.
FIRE SIDE SKETCHES.

I say tell me, Sarah, isn't it the general opinion abroad, you have not an opportunity of knowing, and here he tipped the wink to Sarah; that my wife there: his wife was setting a little behind him, so that she could not see his face, nor he hers: and I insist on your telling the truth: I want her to be satisfied; another wink, unperceived by the wife: is it, or is it not the general opinion: with imperturbable solemnity: that I am under petticoat government.

Sarah began to smile: but continued silent.
That is, now do be plain with her: that the gray mare is the better horse.

The smile became a smothered laugh.
Or, at any rate: if you would not like to hurt her feelings: that she manages her poor dear husband most gloriously?

The smothered laugh could be smothered no longer. Out it burst accompanied by so hysterical yes! and a most affirmative nod, heartier by far than the poor dear man expected or wished.

I felt rather puzzled for a moment; but on seeing a look of intelligence pass between the wife and Sarah, I understood it all. The husband and wife had both been winking to the witness, and both at the same time. What a scene for the stage. How like that case which happened to Sally the elder, who was employed at the same time in painting the portraits of the husband and wife, each unknown to the other and each for a birthday present to the other.

From the Ohio Farmer
THE HORSE.

Mr. MEDARY.—There are few, if any animals which deserve our care and attention so much as the noble and useful HORSE—yet there is none so subject to abuse and neglect. Perhaps their nature and uses naturally subject them to much of this, but much I know depends upon the owner.

As the following receipts may be of some service to those who wish to treat these poor and patient animals with humanity, as well as preserve them fit for proper usage, I send them to you for publication in the Farmer.

To cure a sore back.—Dissolve half a pint of blue vitrol in a pint of water, and apply it to the injured parts four or five times a day.

For blows, bruises or sprains.—Take of spirits of wine eight ounces; dissolve one ounce of camphor first in the spirits of wine, then add one ounce of oil of turpentine, one ounce of spirit of salt ammoniac; oil of origanum, half an ounce, and 1 large table spoonful of liquid laudanum. It must be well rubbed in with the hand for a full quarter of an hour, every time it is used, which must be four times each day. Its efficacy is astonishing.—Every family should be provided with a bottle of this medicine, as it is equally good for all kinds of flesh not excepting human.

Staggers.—Do not let your horse stand too long without exercise, it fills his belly too full of meat, and his veins too full of blood. From hence the staggers and many other distempers. Cure.—The cure is to bleed and purge.

To stop violent purging.—If upon purging a horse it works too long or too strong give him an ounce of venice treacle in a pint of warm ale, and repeat it if needful.

Purgative ball for fivers.—Aloes, 7 drachms, castile soap, 4 drachms, oil of carraway, 6 drops, with mucilage sufficient to form the ball for one dose.
HUMANITAS.

Pure Yankee.—What are you a doin' of?—There's no jump to her—no kind o' sprawl—had a terrible sight o' rain your way? Why! have you? had a good deal o' hay out last Sabberday—but the belt on't we got in afore meetin'. When did you come down? Why tother day; when'd you come up?—Ever so long ago! You belong to poland?—No. Minot?—No. You aint acquainted with a man by the name o' Togg—Jedediah Togg, hey?—Can't say't I am. Take care that up stairs an empty it. He took and hit me, then I took and sot down, and then he took an got up, &c. &c. They are putty thick together hey?—Well don't know but they are?—I saw them together last thankgiving in' day, and could'n't tell which was which.